

XL.—*Descriptions of some new Lycænidæ from Tropical Africa.* By HAMILTON H. DRUCE, F.L.S. &c.

Fam. Lycænidæ.

Subfam. LIPTENINÆ.

ASLAUGA, Kirby.

*Aslauga cephren*, sp. n.

♂. Upperside: uniform dull purple; costal margin of hind wing rather broadly brown. An anteciliary dark brown line common to both wings. Cilia of both wings russet-brown. Underside creamy brown, without conspicuous markings and overlaid with coarse dark reddish-brown scales, which appear thickest towards the base and outer margins of both wings; cilia of both wings dark brown. Abdomen purple above, brown below. Palpi and legs pale brown. Antennæ brown, clubs reddish. The lower half of the abdominal margin of the hind wing is strongly concave and the anal angle is produced into a distinct lobe, which is directed inwards.

Expanse 42 mm.

Type Mus. Druce.

*Hab.* Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, wet season, May 1912 (*G. L. Bates*).

This insect, which appears to agree in venation with *Aslauga vininga*, Hew., is distinguished by its larger size, different colour, and shape of the hind wing.

*Aslauga aura*, sp. n.

♀. Upperside: fore wing blackish brown; costal margin grey towards base. Discal area from the base to beyond the cell clear pale blue; an elongate, indistinctly defined, white spot lying over the end of the cell and crossed by a black linear spot which appears to close the cell. Hind wing dark grey, with the discal area pale blue and extending almost to the anal angle, which is much produced. In some lights the hind wing shows a pale purplish sheen. Abdominal fold grey. Cilia of fore wing brown, of hind wing white. Underside: both wings cream, with the whole surface except the dorsum of the fore wing, which is clear up to vein 2, thickly speckled with brown and black scales. The apical half of the termen of the fore wing is reddish brown, and close to the apex are two black and grey sagittate markings.

There is a small clear white spot at the end of the cell and a central indistinct band of shades reaching from the apex to the centre of vein 2. On the hind wing there is a narrow central brown line reaching from about the centre of the costa to the centre of the dorsum. Cilia concolorous with wings, excepting on the dorsum of hind wings, where it is brown. Head grey; thorax clothed with blue hairs; abdomen greyish brown above and below; legs brown, with white markings. Antennæ reddish brown. The palpi are cream, with the terminal joint brown.

Expanse 53 mm.

Type Mus. Druce.

*Hab.* Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 feet, wet season, May 1912 (*G. L. Bates*).

May possibly prove to be the female of the previously described *Aslauga cephren*, with which it agrees in venation, but the underside is entirely different, and the dorsum of the hind wing, although distinctly concave, is not so to the same extent, and the anal angle is more a blunt point than a lobe.

*Aslauga (?) pandora*, sp. n.

♀. Upperside: both wings uniform dark brown without markings. The costa of the fore wing is very narrowly and the cilia of both wings are reddish brown. The underside is pale brown, thickly sprinkled with dark brown scales and with a central, rather narrow, brown band, with indistinctly defined borders common to both wings and extending from the apex of the fore wing to about the middle of the dorsum of the hind wing. The dorsum of the fore wing is narrowly clear of the dark brown scales. Cilia of both wings brown. Head, thorax, and abdomen brown above and below. Antennæ reddish brown. Legs brown, with white markings. Palpi cream, with brown scales and brown terminal joint. There is a white dot at the end of the cell in both wings. The apex of the fore wing is produced to a narrow point and the lower half of the dorsum of the hind wing is strongly concave, almost touching vein 1, after which it curves strongly outwards, so that the dorsum may be described as sickle-shaped.

Expanse 64 mm.

Type B. M.

*Hab.* Uganda Prot., Budongo Forest, Unyoro, 3400 feet, December 1911 (*S. A. Neave*).

I have placed this insect provisionally in the genus *Aslauga*, not knowing where to place it, and hoping that Mr. Neave will soon procure the male.

It differs from *Aslauga* by vein 6 not originating from the end of the cell, consequently the upper discocellular is present.

There is a specimen, also a female, in the Adams Collection in the British Museum from Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, which differs only from the type by being slightly smaller.

Subfam. *LYCÆNINÆ*.

*PSEUDALETIS*, H. H. Druce.

*Pseudaletis arrhon*, sp. n.

♂. Upperside: fore wing black, with a clearly defined orange band placed obliquely beyond the cell, commencing as a point on the costa and gradually widening towards the termen, which it does not quite reach. In the cell, at the end, is a quadrate orange spot, and at the base another, triangular, which bears a small round black spot. The costa between the band and the quadrate spot is laved with orange, and there is a narrow orange streak on vein 1 from the base. Hind wing orange, with the costa, except at the base, termen, and dorsum unevenly black; the abdominal fold pale orange. At the anal angle close to the margin is a row of three pure white dots. On the costa about the middle there is a large curved, black, pointed, dentate marking which projects into the orange area. There are two black filamentary tails. Underside paler than above. Fore wing marked as on upper-side, but the dorsum is narrowly white from the base for about three-fourths of its length, and the orange streak on vein 1 is wanting. The hind wing is almost entirely orange; the black dentate marking bears a central white line; the apex is slightly fuscous, and there is a subterminal black line. Vein 1 bears an indistinct brown line for the whole of its length. At the anal angle are several white spots overlaid with silver. Cilia of both wings black. Head and anal tuft orange. Antennæ black ringed with white; thorax black; abdomen black, with white rings. Legs brown.

Expanse 41 mm.

Type Mus. Druce.

*Hab.* Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 feet, wet season, May 1912 (*G. L. Bates*).

Appears to be quite distinct from any other described species in the genus.

I hope shortly to be able to publish coloured figures of the four insects herein described.